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Canadian Branch
from Journal almost
of Proceedings
The Gazette
of the

Dominion Grange

of Canada

Patrons of Husbandry



Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting = = 1909

Return to N. Robinson
RR 1 at Thomas

HONORARY MEMBERS

BRO. E. A. PATRIDGE	-	-	Saskatchewan
BRO. D. W. McCUAIG	-	-	Brandon, Man.
BRO. R. MCKENZIE	-	-	Winnipeg, Man.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting

OF THE

DOMINION GRANGE

OF THE

Patrons of Husbandry

HELD AT

Zion Congregational Church

TORONTO

November 24 and 25, 1909

Officers of Dominion Grange for 1910

Master.....	E. C. DRURY.....	Crown Hill
Overseer	W. C. GOOD, B. A.	Brantford
Secretary-Treasurer	J. G. LETHBRIDGE	Alliance
Lecturer	R. A. SUTHERLAND.....	Stroud
Chaplain	JAMES FALLIS	Newbridge
Steward.....	PETER GILCHRIST.....	Gamebridge
Asst. Steward	REV. M. LYMBURNER	Tilsonburg
Gate Keeper.....	F. B. WARREN	Gamebridge

LADY OFFICERS

Ceres	MISS ETHEL FUTCHER	Middlemarch
Pomona	MISS A. M. PHELP	Whitby
Flora.....	MRS. J. G. LETHBRIDGE.....	Alliance
Lady Asst. Steward	MISS H. ROBINSON.....	St. Thomas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

E. C. DRURY	Crown Hill
J. G. LETHBRIDGE.....	Alliance
R. E. GUNN.....	Beaverton
R. A. SUTHERLAND	Stroud
H. GLENDENNING	Manilla

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

J. J. MORRISON	Arthur
H. GROSE.....	Lefroy
W. L. SMITH	Toronto

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

W. C. GOOD, B. A.....	Brantford
REV M. LYMBURNER.....	Tilsonburg
T. BROOKS.....	Brantford

AGRICULTURE

E. MASON.....	Camlachie
ALEX. SMITH	Braemar
JAMES MONTGOMERY	Beaverton

AUDITORS

J. J. MORRISON	Arthur
WALTER ROLSTON.....	Lefroy

DOMINION GRANGE OF CANADA

Organized June 2nd, 1874

"ESTO PERPETUA"

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

FIRST DAY

Toronto, Ont., November 24th, 1909

The Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry convened in the Thirty-fifth Annual Session and was called to order by the Worthy Master, E. C. Drury, at 10 o'clock a. m., and opened in the fourth degree.

The following officers were present :

Worthy Master	Bro. E. C. Drury
" Overseer	Sister H. Robinson
" Lecturer	Bro. J. L. Warren
" Sec'y-Treasurer.....	Bro. J. G. Lethbridge
" Steward.....	Bro. Peter Gilchrist
" Asst. Steward	Bro. J. J. Morrison
" Chaplain.....	Bro. James Fallis
" Gate Keeper	Bro. Chas. Cameron, pro-tem

LADY OFFICERS

Ceres	Sister Miss Ethel Futcher
Pomona.....	Sister Mrs. J. G. Lethbridge, pro-tem
Flora.....	Sister Miss A. M. Phelp

The following committees were then appointed by the Worthy Master :

Credentials—Bros. R. E. Vance, Thomas A. Dowler.

Committee to welcome Western Delegates—Bros. E. Mason, James McEwing, T. A. Dowler.

Resolutions—Bros. Peter Gilchrist, W. C. Good, B.A., Chas. Cameron.

Agriculture—Bros. H. Glendenning, N. Urquhart, John Lyle.

Constitution—Bros. J. G. Lethbridge, Rev. M. Lymburner.

MINUTES OF LAST ANNUAL MEETING

The Worthy Secretary stated that 500 copies of the proceedings of the last Annual Meeting were published and distributed to the different Granges, and laid a copy of the minutes, as printed, on the table.

On motion of Bro. W. L. Smith, seconded by Bro. Eugene Mason, the minutes as printed were adopted.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Worthy Master and Members of Dominion Grange,—

In presenting this report your committee feel that an explanation is due you regarding the date of this meeting, it being previously announced by circular that you would be called together, either during the month of December or January. In strict compliance with the Charter the meeting should be in the year 1909, but the considerations which mostly influenced your committee in changing it to an earlier date than first announced was that the month of January was so taken up with other important agricultural meetings, which, it was felt, would interfere very much with the holding of this meeting during that month. In order to meet the convenience of the Fraternal delegates from the Western provinces, which we so much desired to have with us, it was found that December was not suitable. Thus your committee decided on the present date.

During the year your committee held two meetings. One in April and one in the month of September. The matter of extending the order was one of the questions considered at both meetings. From the many letters received by the Master and the Secretary inquiring for Organizers and information regarding Grange work, it was felt that some steps should be immediately taken to push forward the work of organization, believing from the tenor of the letters received that the fields were white unto the harvest. After fully considering the matter it was agreed, if possible, to place in the field during the months of May and June, especially the month of June, several organizers.

An effort was made by correspondence and personal interview with a number of prominent Grange workers urging them to undertake the work but owing to the lack of a Grange extension fund and the fact that all good men are so busy, your committee was unable to secure any person willing to undertake the work.

At the September meeting, in considering this matter, two members of the Executive, The Master and the Secretary and Bro. R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton, agreed to give one full week each, free of charge, to the work of organization during the closing months of the present year.

The object being to commence the establishment of a Grange extension fund, your committee is of the opinion that the work of extending the Order will not be accomplished until we are in a position to place a Provincial Organizer in the field.

Your committee is pleased to report that the Grange is steadily increasing, it being again established in the Province of Nova Scotia. Also Westminster Grange, B. C., report prospects good for an extension of the Order in that Province.

In view of this fact, your committee thought it wise to ask this meeting to add a clause to the Constitution, providing for the establishment of Provincial Granges.

Several inquiries have come from dormant Granges as to the conditions on which they may be received again, in the absence of a clause in the constitution covering such cases. Your committee would ask you to consider this matter also.

During the earlier part of the year the Country was aroused by rumors of war between Germany and England, in which many prominent citizens were urging the Government of Canada to show their loyalty to the Mother Land by contributing to the British Government one or more Dreadnaughts.

Your committee, in accordance with resolutions adopted by this body on previous occasions, and believing that the whole clamor was created by a skilfully organized body of professional jingoes, assisted by sensational newspapers, to rush Canada into a policy to which due consideration had not been given ere the certain consequences which would follow the adoption thereof were fully understood, placed itself on record through a circular letter published in a large number of the leading newspapers of the Dominion, that they believed that the minds of our citizens should be kept constantly on the things that make for human progress and enlightenment, and the devotion of our whole energies to industrial and moral advancements, rather than to the pounding of drums and the clash of arms.

Your committee met with the Provincial Apple Shippers Association during the Industrial Exhibition in this city, when Fraternal delegates were appointed to meet with us during this meeting. Delegates from other Farmers' Organizations throughout the Dominion are also expected to discuss the questions of co-operation in the interests of the Agricultural Classes. This to our mind, is one of the most important features of the present meeting.

The cry comes up from Subordinate Granges, "Give us something to do or we will form private Co-operative Companies of our own."

It is a well proved fact, as demonstrated by the co-operative handling of fruit in many parts of the Province, that co-operative selling is a great advantage to the farmers and we see no reason why it could not be extended in many other lines of produce with equal advantage, thus bringing the producer and consumer into closer relationship to each other.

In conclusion let not the watchword and motto of our Order be meaningless, but let us address ourselves more diligently in the future to the upbuilding of this proud fabric of human brotherhood. Let harmony and good will be cultivated and recognition of the rights and respect for the sincere views of others be accorded.

Let your work during this session of Dominion Grange be an elegant tribute to the value of the Order and to the farmers of Canada.

With confidence and earnestness, therefore, enter upon your important duties with a full realization that upon our faithful performance rests largely the future progress of the Order.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. LETHBRIDGE, Sec'y Com.

On motion of Bro. John Lyle, seconded by Bro. Charles Cameron, the Executive Committee's report was adopted as read by the Secretary.

REPORTS OF DELEGATES

Cheering reports as to the state of the Grange work were presented by the delegates.

Apple Grove Grange, of which the late Jabel Robinson was for so long a distinguished member, was reported by its Master as still keeping well to the front, a membership of 104 being reported at the present time. Sister Futch said the success for this particular Grange was due to the enthusiastic leadership of a few of the principal members.

Bro. Shepley, of Erie Grange, Essex, rather put old Apple Grove Grange in the shade by reporting 184 members, with lots of business done at every meeting. Speaking further of the work of this Grange Bro. Thos. Dowler said that four cars of coal bought through the organization

in a co-operative way had already been unloaded and five more were coming. The coal was purchased for use of members at \$5.55 per ton, while at the same time the retail price in Amherstburg was \$7.50. As a result of Grange competition the retail price had since been reduced to \$6.50, and therebythe whole community had gained as a result of the co-operative work of the order. In addition to this Erie Grange has 3,000 posts under order now. These were purchased at 15c, at a time when dealers were asking 19c, but since then dealers have reduced their price to 16c. Thus here again benefit was secured for the whole community from Grange activity. Rock salt had also been purchased at 48c per cwt., while the regular price was \$1.00. The salt was, of course, purchased by the car-load. Two cars of fence wire had been purchased at a saving of 8c per rod, and in bindertwine they had secured a reduction from 11½c to 9c.

Bro H. S. Fluhrer said that Crooked Creek has increased its membership from 22 to 51 since the last meeting, and during all that time has not missed a single one of its semi-monthly meetings.

Bro. Gilchrist, of Gamebridge, said his Grange was stronger in all the essentials of Grange work than ever before.

Sister Philp reported 23 members in Whitby Grange with four open meetings held during the past year. At one of these orchard topics were up for discussion ; at another, weeds ; at another, little things on the farm, and the fourth the electric railway and naval questions.

Bro. Sutherland reported 35 or 40 members in Knock Grange, Simcoe county, with fairly regular meetings.

Bro. Goodwin, of Palmerston, said the matter of taxation of farm lands inside urban municipalities by municipal authority was a burning question with his Grange. Farmers inside such corporations were in some cases forced to pay double the taxes they would have to pay if outside the corporation, and they receive no corresponding benefit therefor.

Lake Simcoe Grange, No. 45, reported by Bro. Ralston, with 30 members. To this Bro. Grose, one of the charter members of the same, added that this particular Grange has maintained a continuous existence from the time of its incorporation, thirty-five years ago, until the present.

Bro. Lymburner also reported from a Grange formed in '74. In this case the Grange had gone down, but was revived last year, and now has 28 members.

Bro. McKay, of Gamebridge, who has already been instrumental in organizing one Grange outside of his own, reported that he is to organize one at Eden in a week or two. This will make three Granges in the township of Thorah, the others being at Gamebridge and Cedar Grove,

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Worthy Master and Patrons—Your Committee beg leave to report that we have carefully examined the Credentials and find the following persons entitled to sit in this Grange :

NO.	GRANGE	DELEGATE	P. O.
45	Lake Simcoe...	Walter Ralston.....	Nantyr
		Henry Grose	Lefroy
108	Union	Adelaide Philp	Whitby
141	Knock.....	Geo. Nelson	Stroud
		Fred Reynolds	Vine
156	Alliance	Duncan McEachren	Alliance
		Nathaniel Urquhart.....	Alliance
		J. G. Lethbridge	Alliance

No.	GRANGE	DELEGATE	P. O.
166	Apple Grove	Ethel Futcher	Middlemarch
		Hattie Robinson	St. Thomas
		W. E. Wardell	Middlemarch
		S. Curtis	Middlemarch
		John Lyle	St. Thomas
188	Battle Hill	Charles Cameron	Glencoe
200	Burlington	Wm. F. W. Fisher	Burlington
256	Ninth Line	Suttell Stockton	Redgrave
		J. Pritchard	Redgrave
		Charles Martin	Redgrave
471	Acton West	W. L. Warren	Acton
568	Progress	Rev. M. E. Lymburner	Tilsonburg
599	Maitland	Roy Neville	Straffordville
		Albert Connell	Harriston
		James Fallis	Newbridge
624	Dufferin	R. Miller	Aylmer
		H. Miller	Aylmer
951	Green Bush	Thomas Burns	Fulton Mills
953	Willow Grove	Albert Cousins	Palmerston
		Joseph Goodwin	Palmerston
956	Fairview	W. A. Huth	Sunnidale Corners
957	Crown Hill	E. C. Drury	Crown Hill
958	Epworth	W. A. Finney	Camlachie
959	Esquessing	James R. Lindsey	Georgetown
961	Braemar	Alex. Smith	Braemar
		Thomas Plowright	
962	Maple	Patrick Coyle	North Malden
		Thomas Taylor	Auld
963	Thornyhurst	Wm. Vye	Thornyhurst
968	Crooked Creek	H. S. Fluhrer	Bent Path
		Eugene Mason	Camlachie
969	Columbus	Arthur Nesbit	Columbus
970	Erie	Charles Shepley	Malden Centre
		Thomas A. Dowler	Amherstburg
		F. M. Marontate	Malden Centre
		Charles T. Sellars	Malden Centre
		Wm. P. Cornwall	Malden Centre
		Edward Deneau	Malden Centre
971	Lambton	Charles Edwards	Brigden
974	Gamebridge	Peter Gilchrist	Gamebridge
		F. B. Warren	Gamebridge
975	Forest	A. E. Vance	Forest
977	Oil Springs	Alex. Philips	Oil Springs
979	Cedar Grove	Geo. Will	Beaverton
		James Montgomery	Beaverton
982	Bent Path	John McLaughlin	Bent Path

VISITING MEMBERS PRESENT

T. Brooks	.	.	.	.
D. Johnson	.	.	.	Forest
John McGee	.	.	.	Forest
S. A. Beck	.	.	South Cayuga	
G. A. McGiffin	.	.		Toronto

Mrs. J. G. Lethbridge	Alliance
J. S. Cowper	Toronto
Elmer Lick	Oshawa
William Oke	
T. Beatty	
D. James	Thornhill
J. Lockie Wilson	Toronto
L. B. Walling	Toronto
P. P. Dickson	Toronto
Henry Moyle	Toronto
W. L. Smith	Toronto
H. B. Cowan	Peterboro
W. C. Good, B. A.	Brantford
J. J. Morrison	Arthur
James McEwing, M. P. P.	Drayton
H. J. Pettypiece, Ex-M. P. P.	Forest
A. Stafford	Brantford

GRANGE WAITS ON SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF LEGISLATURE.

Arrangements having been made for a hearing of the Grange before the Special Committee of the Legislature, on amendments to the Assessment Act, the Grange adjourned at 11.30 and as a body went to the Parliament Buildings.

The injustice of the present system of taxing railway property as compared with farm and other property, was very clearly placed before the committee, by the Worthy Master. The chairman of the committee, the Hon. J. W. Hanna, congratulated the deputation on the very fair and reasonable way in which their case was placed before the committee, assuring them that the matter would have their careful consideration.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Grange reassembled promptly at two o'clock. Worthy Master Drury in the chair.

Civic reception tendered the Grange. Controller Hocken gave a very hearty welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city.

We in Toronto, said the controller, are anxious to get into closer touch with the people who represent the great Agricultural interests outside of Toronto. We are giving an earnest of our anxiety in this matter by taking up for consideration a scheme involving an expenditure of \$5,000,000, for the purpose of providing an underground railway system, by which it will be possible for suburban electric railways to reach the heart of the city. This should add to your profits in production, and if it does not reduce the cost of vegetables, poultry, dairy products, fruit, etc., to city consumers, it will at least result in placing these in a fresher condition on our tables than they come now.

The controller ended by extending an exceedingly hearty welcome to the members present, and wished them a successful convention.

MASTER'S ADDRESS.

To the Officers and Members of the Dominion Grange :

The thirty-fifth annual session of the Dominion Grange finds us with something accomplished in the cause of agriculture, with new avenues for increased usefulness and influence opening up before us, with added experience gathered from the mistakes of the past, and with a greater need

than ever for a united and strong farmers' organization to make its voice heard in the affairs of our country. During the year past, important steps have been taken toward the creation of a national farmers' organization, a few necessary changes have been made in our usual procedure, some new proposals looking to the strengthening of our order have been made, and some things have been done which were deemed necessary to bring the just claims of the farmers before our Government. It shall be my task briefly to review these events, that they may be intelligently discussed by this meeting.

During the year past it has become increasingly evident that some changes were necessary in the management of our organization if we were to do the best work. In a great many Granges it is found to be a very difficult matter to hold the members together simply along educational lines. The average farmer will not, in too many cases, spend an evening or two per month, simply to discuss questions pertaining to his calling, or to pass resolutions from which he does not see any immediate result. Therefore, we have been considering the advisability of introducing the principle of co-operative buying and selling, as a bond of interest to hold our order together, and also as a means of greatly increasing profits from our farming operations. To quote Prof. James, "Co-operation is now a word to conjure with." There is no organization better able to introduce it among the farmers of Ontario than the Grange. In my opinion, it would not be well to attempt trading of the sort attempted by the old Grange Wholesale Supply Co. To trade in all the many articles of a grocery or dry goods business requires a special training which we cannot command. But there are many things with which we are perfectly familiar, and whose value we know. There can be no risk in buying these co-operatively. Also we may use our order to promote co-operative selling. The Co-operative Apple-packers have been a success in most cases. Why should not butter and eggs and bacon and beef be ultimately handled in the same way? May I express the hope that this question be thoroughly discussed by this meeting and that some effective plan may be evolved, that will at the same time increase our sphere of usefulness and strengthen the bond that holds us together?

The representation allowed to subordinate Granges has been reduced by the Executive. This was done somewhat unwillingly, but was apparently necessary. The old proportion, it was found, practically used the whole of the funds received in dues, in the payment of delegates' expenses, leaving nothing that could be devoted to organization work. This, we felt, was not at the present juncture in the best interests of the order. Hence the change. We hope it may be only temporary.

The past year has demonstrated the great need of organizers and of a fund for organization work. The field truly is ready, but, because our members were in nearly all cases busy men, there have been too few to do work along this line. I would call for volunteers for this work. There are already three of our members who have promised to give a week each to this work, receiving no more than their expenses, and turning whatever may come from organization fees into the general treasury, to be used as a fund for organization work. Are there no others among us who could give a week of their time on the same terms?

During the year important steps have been taken towards the desirable goal of a National Farmers' Council. Delegates from the Western farmers' organizations, and also from the Co-operative Apple-packing Association of Ontario are here met with us, and it is hoped that our meeting together at this time may have important results in strengthen-

ing our influence. We would extend a very hearty welcome to these delegates from sister associations.

At our last annual meeting, Bro. Jas. McEwing promised to introduce a bill in the Legislature, providing that the question of Railway Taxation should be submitted to the people by means of a referendum. It was through no fault of his that the promise was not fulfilled. The question was one involving public revenue, and hence was beyond the power of a private bill.

During February last a deputation from the Grange waited on Mr. Fielding in Ottawa to urge that the law at present on our statutes which empowers the Governor-in-Council in any case where a combine is shown to exist in any article, to at once remove the protection afforded by the tariff on that article, be enforced. We also urged that a permanent Commission be appointed to examine cases of alleged combines. The reply we received was evasive and unsatisfactory, and nothing was done, though in the case of at least one combine the Government were aware of the fact that profits of 50 per cent. on capital invested were being realized. In my opinion, in thus disregarding a just demand, and in allowing private capitalists to pillage the people in this way, the Government were false to the best interests of the nation, and can have been guided by no honorable motives. The fact that, though the facts regarding the existence and operations of Trusts and Combines are well known on both sides of the House, no action is taken, lends a strong appearance of truth to the whisper that campaign funds are replenished from these sources. The recent operations of the Cement Merger brings the question forcibly before us at the present time.

A movement is on foot, originated, I believe, by the Ontario Motor League, to formulate a campaign for good roads in Ontario. The Grange is asked to co-operate in it. It is a question for discussion, but it is doubtful if farmers are quite so strongly in favor of good roads as they were a short time ago. Good roads, in too many cases, have been monopolized by autoists, and there is also a financial side of the question. Farmers are scarcely content to tax themselves to build and maintain roads simply to be used and worn out by heavy, fast-running autos, whose owners, in most cases, pay little or nothing toward building or maintaining the roads they monopolize.

A most regrettable movement is on foot, and seems likely to meet with the approval of Parliament, to establish at enormous cost for building and maintenance, a Canadian navy. No more unwise or unpatriotic step could be taken. It seems not only the wasting of many millions urgently needed elsewhere to develop our country, not only the increase of our already crushing national debt, but the subversion of our national ideals and the creation of a permanent military class which, in the light of history is always a curse and a weakness, never a source of strength. Organized labor and organized agriculture have raised their voices against the proposal, but apparently the voice of a few jingoies and interested capitalists is more powerful than that of the real producers of the nation. Not the least objectionable feature of the scheme is that the people have had no opportunity to pass upon it, and consequently it makes a mockery of responsible government. We should most emphatically protest against the carrying out of any such scheme, at least until the people have had an opportunity to pass upon it.

I desire most heartily to thank the members of the Order for the loyal support and fraternal courtesy which they have extended to me during the past year. I could have wished, for my part, to have devoted

more of my time to the work of the Grange, but have been prevented by the responsibilities of private life. Any sacrifices of time or energy which I have made during the year have been amply repaid by the knowledge of doing my duty and the fraternal kindness of my brethren. In closing, I bespeak your closest attention to the matters to be brought forward at this session, and for my successor in office the same loyal support which you have accorded to me.

E. C. DRURY, Master.

Moved by Bro. Wm. F. W. Fisher, seconded by Bro. H. Grose, that the very able address of the Master be received and laid on the table until other committees present their reports. Carried.

On motion the following persons were appointed to act with the Western delegates, to draft a basis of federation of all the farmers' organizations in Canada :—E. C. Drury, J. G. Lethbridge, R. E. Gunn, W. C. Good.

On motion by Bro. W. L. Smith, seconded by Bro. J. J. Morrison, the following persons were appointed to form a scheme of co-operative work for the Grange, and report at this meeting :—Bros. Thomas Plowright, Charles T. Sellars, Thomas Taylor, Wm. F. W. Fisher, Thomas Brooks, E. C. Drury, D. Johnson.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report was read by Bro. W. C. Good, clause by clause, and brought forth considerable discussion. The clause referring to the formation of a Canadian navy was referred back to the committee, and the report in full finally adopted as follows :

There is now practically no doubt that our system of tariff protection is bearing its natural fruit in a crop of trusts and combines, which are using the power conferred upon them by protection to pillage the public. For this reason, as well as for the reason that protection in any form is bound to be a grievous burden on agriculture, we would strongly urge that wherever possible the rate of existing customs duties be decreased, and that, whenever manufacturing industries ask for tariff aid, it should be given by establishing lower duties upon their raw material, rather than by raising the rates on their finished product. Every demand for higher protection must be refused. The tariff, as it is now, bears very heavily on the farming community, and the burden must not be increased in any way.

We would strongly recommend that the offer, contained in the new United States tariff, of continental free trade in certain lines of agricultural implements be met by concurrent legislation on the part of our Parliament.

There is some intimation, given in the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Federal Parliament, that further legislation on the subject of trusts and combines is to be expected. That there is need of some action is apparent. Combines exist on every hand, and are using their power to extort unfair prices for their products. The cotton merger is paying as high as 50 per cent. per annum on a considerable part of the capital invested in it. The latest addition to the number, the cement merger, has already raised the price of cement from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bbl. It is stated that cement can be made and sold for some 75 cents per bbl. Evidently in this case the power of combination is being used to unduly enhance prices. We are of the opinion, however, that the need is not for new legislation, but for a vigorous enforcement of that already existing.

Section 12 of the Customs Law now in force, provides that the Governor in Council may, when the public interest demands it, appoint a Judge to enquire into the existence of combines in restraint of trade, and where such are shown to exist, may lower, or abolish the duty in such cases. There is now no attempt to enforce this law. We would urge that immediate steps be taken to make strict enquiry into the existence of trusts and combines, and that, wherever such are found to exist, such reduction in the tariff be made as to eliminate the factor of protection in that particular case.

PROPOSED NAVY.

"Your Committee on Legislation regrets that, even in the light of this twentieth century, influences are still active which have for their object the stirring up of international suspicions and international hatreds, the hope being that selfish interests may be thereby promoted, even although the promotion of these interests may involve the danger of bringing untold human suffering and untold human misery. Your Committee rejoices that other influences, powerful influences, are at work in all great civilized countries—in Great Britain, in the United States, in Germany, in France, in the Scandinavian countries and even in Russia—which have for their object the promotion of international good-will and the development of the sentiment of the brotherhood of man. Your Committee feels very strongly that all the influence Canada possesses should be thrown into the scale in support of all movements which make for peace. So feeling, your committee views with grave misgivings the proposal to create a Canadian navy, a step which there is reason to fear, instead of promoting peace, might tend to provoke war. It is therefore recommended that the Dominion Government be respectfully but most strongly urged not to embark on such a policy until after the question has been fully discussed by the Canadian people, and formally pronounced upon by them at a poll held for this special purpose.

"Your Committee would also recommend that this Grange invite our brethren of the National Grange of the United States to join with us in requesting our respective Governments to take such steps as may be necessary to provide for an international celebration of the coming centennial of peace between the two kindred peoples of this continent, and also for the renewal and strengthening of the agreement under which the great inland seas uniting these peoples have for nearly 100 years been solely devoted to beneficent commerce.

We feel the Grange should also enter a vigorous protest against the increasing expenditure on the militia.

FRENCH TREATY.

We view with a good deal of concern the proposal to ratify the French treaty now before Parliament. That treaty will give to imports from France better terms than are given to imports from the United States. It will thus discriminate against the latter country and by so doing will, in our judgment, subject exports from Canada to the United States to the maximum American tariff. If this view of the case is well founded, as we believe it is, we are strongly of opinion the French treaty should be abandoned.

The attention of your committee has been drawn to the matter of freight rates on fruit to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. A case is reported by Forest Rose Grange, No. 77, in which the charges for shipping one bbl. of apples to Manitoba was \$3.03. Your committee recommends that this

Grange investigate this matter and have it brought to the attention of the Railway Commission for adjustment.

RAILWAY TAXATION.

We are strongly of the opinion that the present system of railway assessment for municipal purposes is an unfair one. That a railway company should pay on its property no more taxes than is paid on an equal area of farm lands adjoining, is an evidence that the present system of taxation does not take actual value into consideration in the municipal taxation of this class of property. Evidently the principle of ability to pay is also entirely lost sight of, as witness the financial returns obtained in the management of the Ontario and Temiskaming Railway, a new road built under great difficulties into a new and sparsely settled district. The proposal to tax railway property on a fair basis is met with the objection that any addition to this taxation would invoke a loss in the operation of the roads, and to avoid this loss the railways would increase their rates for transportation services. We believe that this objection is entirely unfounded. Increased taxation upon railway property in the adjoining parts of the United States has not shown such results ; in fact, where such increased taxation has been levied the railways give a better service and lower transportation rates than are given in Canada. That railway property should pay municipal taxation on the same basis as other property should be strongly insisted upon by the taxpaying public.

E. C. DRURY	}	Committee.
J. G. LETHBRIDGE		
R. A. SUTHERLAND		
JAMES MC EWING, M.P.P.		

W. L. SMITH

On motion by Bro. R. E. Gunn, seconded by Bro. Alex. Smith, the following rider was added to the report of the Committee on Legislation: That we would recommend the Dominion Government to give earnest consideration to the advisability of diverting the sum it is proposed to spend on a navy, to the deepening and enlarging of our inland waterways, thereby establishing a lasting and worthy memorial to the hundred years of peace which our country has enjoyed.

At this stage of the proceedings the Western delegates appeared and were given a truly royal welcome.

Bro. Drury, speaking from the Master's chair, expressed the pleasure that all the members of the Grange felt in having the Western delegates present. "As a result of your coming," said Bro Drury, "I believe this session is going to have more important results than any previous one in the history of the Dominion Grange. I believe it is going to result in the taking of steps the out-come of which will be the creation of a truly national organization of farmers in this country. It is true you farmers from the West have your own peculiar interests in the matter of elevators and grain questions generally, while we have interests peculiar to ourselves. Still there are many things on which we can meet on common ground, among them being the question of the tariff, and opposition to bonuses to favored industries."

RESPONSE FROM THE WEST.

"Although I have been thirty years in the West," said Mr. McKenzie, by way of response, "Ontario is my old home, and I realize the importance of the East and West coming together. Our views on economic

questions are the same, and if we bring our united forces to bear we shall obtain for ourselves the influence in the matter of legislation which we should have. As it is now, farmers have very little to say, either in Dominion or Provincial legislation. The rural population forms the major part of the population of Canada, but it is a rare thing for this majority to have any share of the actual work of legislation. By means of organization in our several Provinces, and by consolidation of the Provincial organizations so formed, we can effect a change. In the West we have three Provincial organizations—the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan, and the United Farmers' of Alberta. These three organizations are linked together in an inter-provincial council. You in Ontario have your Grange, and if this is linked in with us we shall then have a national organization filling the same position towards the Provincial organizations that the Dominion Parliament holds to the Provincial Parliaments. There need be no interference with the Provincial work of any Provincial organization. Each can be left to look after its purely local matters for itself, but where great questions, such as the tariff, in which we have common interest, come up, we should, through our Dominion-wide organization, be able to get together and bring our combined influence to bear for a common end."

From this time on the Western delegates became a part of the convention and were of vast assistance in the deliberations, not only on the questions which led to the formation of a national union, but in questions directly before the Grange itself.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Your Committee on Education beg leave to report as follows :

Reviewing briefly the Education Reports of previous years, we would again call attention to the advisability of gradually raising the qualification for teachers by any suitable means at our disposal, of extending and improving continuation class work in our rural schools, and of selecting material, dealing in some helpful way with country life, for reading lessons and other school work.

The new system of grading and supporting secondary schools should lead to an extension of opportunities for secondary education in the rural districts, and thus merit our approval. It is to be hoped, however, that it will not entail the adoption of the overcrowded High School circular and that it will not bring the Public Schools under a system of inspection judged tyrannous and oppressive by High School teachers.

We would commend the Agricultural High School work that is being undertaken, and would suggest that it could be extended with profit.

We would again recommend that some definite effort be made to teach the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, both by information concerning the mechanism of our social and political life, and by concrete object lessons given through democratic school organization.

The practice of co-operative class work, together with the organization of schools upon a self-governing basis, wherever both are at all practicable, would afford excellent means of training our young people in the practice of democracy, the prevalence of "graft" and corruption in our political life, bearing eloquent testimony to the need for such training.

We would recommend further that an effort be made to reduce the rigidity and uniformity of school work and mental development imposed upon us by bureaucratic control, with its strict enforcement of minute

regulations. We think that teachers ought to be allowed more liberty, and that all pupils should not be blindly ground through the same mill. We would commend any efforts at improvement in this direction that are being made.

We think that the Ontario Government is to be commended for their efforts to secure such well-made school books at so low a price, but that they are to be censured for allowing such books to be prefaced by the motto : "One Flag, One Navy, One Throne." The whole question of Canada's position in the Empire is now being hotly debated, and the Educational authorities have no right to assume that the matter has been settled. Before such a motto is entered upon the front page of our common school books, the principle implied should have been definitely and heartily accepted by the Canadian people, and as yet that is not the case.

We view with misgiving the rapid extension of military drill in our schools. Whatever hope there may be in the fact that such drill is recommended mainly on the ground that it will teach neatness, punctuality, obedience, alertness, and impress the value of unity of action and co-operative of effort, we fear that the use of weapons and the supervision of such drill by a professional fighting class will militate against its usefulness. Military drill, unfortunately, has behind it a traditional historic background of conflict and international animosities, and we fear that it is not only not necessary for our own defence, but that it will increase rather than diminish international antipathies, and that it may also divert the attention of our young men from the noble arts of peace to the tinsel honors of war. We think that patriotism ought to be concentrated upon the improvement of our own land, and that our young people ought to be taught to look abroad for things worthy of imitation among other nations, instead of being encouraged to believe that we alone are the elect. We fear that a narrow sense of self-sufficiency will be cultivated by this military propaganda, and that there is possibly at the bottom of it the purpose to make Canada a recruiting ground for the Imperial army and navy. We believe that the minds of pupils at school should be kept constantly on the things that make for progress and enlightenment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. C. COOD, B. A.
WM. GOODFELLOW.
J. J. MORRISON.

Report adopted as read.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Worthy Master and Members of Dominion Grange :

As your Secretary-Treasurer, I beg leave to present you with this my first and the thirty-fifth annual report of Dominion Grange.

On assuming the combined position of secretary-treasurer one year ago, it was with much misgiving, knowing that the progress of the Order depended very much on the promptness and efficiency of its secretary.

The work has been comparatively new to me and has taken considerable of my time. It was felt one year ago that the Grange was on the eve of a revival, as much of the old-time zeal was manifested.

This, to some extent, has been realized. Eight new Granges have been organized and two dormant ones—Pioneer Grange, Kings county, Nova Scotia, and Progress No. 568, Elgin county, Ont.—re-instated.

The following is a list of the new Granges organized :

Colchester 976, Essex county, 43 members.
 Oil Springs 977, Lambton county, 13 members.
 Edenvale 978, Simcoe county
 Cedar Grove 979, Ontario county
 Wyandotte 980, Essex county.
 Essex Union 981, " "
 Bent Path 982, Lambton county, 18 members.
 Maple Leaf 983, " 58 "

In addition to this a number of Granges have increased their membership very materially during the year. Some slight decrease is reported by a few Granges, mostly due to removals.

At the present time the banner Grange is Erie No. 970, Essex county, having a membership of 184 Apple Grove No. 166, Elgin, county, comes next with a membership of 104.

There is no reason why the Grange should not increase. It is firmly established as one of the standing institutions of the country. It has done more to mould agricultural legislation in this country than any other influence, besides the many other advantages it has effected for the improvement of the country Is there, therefore, any reason why it should not increase ?

I herewith submit my financial statement :

RECEIPTS.

To balance from 1908	\$ 358 37
" dues 1907, Grange 322	1 68
" " 1908	65 90
To cash H. Glendenning, in. fee	1 00
" charter, Pioneer Grange, N. S.	1 00
" Miss Robinson, printing memorial blanks	2 25
" supplies sold	22 27
" charters, new Granges	74 00
" dues 1909	495 86
	\$1022 33

EXPENDITURE.

By paid delegates R. R. fares, 1908	\$ 246 48
" rent of hall	13 00
" letter book	1 35
" express charges, Grange supplies, former sec'y	2 25
" letter press and express charges	4 25
" account book	1 25
" printing 500 annual reports	32 00
" postage, Master's office	4 00
" expenses deputation, Ottawa	34 25
" printing circulars, letter heads, etc.	34 05
" expenses of executive meetings	24 80
" telephoning and telegraphing	7 67
" organizer's fees	50 00
" overcharge on constitutions	27
" stationery account	2 05
" postage, secretary's office	22 32

By paid discount on Bank draft	15
" Secretary's salary	100 00
" printing cards for social evening	1 25

	\$ 581 69
Balance	440 64

	\$1022 33

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. LETHBRIDGE, Sec'y-Treasurer.

On motion by Bro. Eugene Mason, seconded by Bro. John Lyle, the Secretary-Treasurer's report was received and adopted subject to the Auditor's report.

EVENING SESSION.

This session was set apart as a "social evening", and at eight o'clock the large reception hall, in connection with Zion Church, was well filled with members of the Grange and visiting friends.

The first part of the evening was spent in social conference under the supervision of Sister Robinson, to whom much credit is due for the delightful evening spent together. Later on in the evening Past Master Bro. Grose was called to the chair, and in his pleasant manner introduced a good programme of speeches, etc., in which several prominent M.P.P.'s took part. During the evening refreshments were served and a pleasant time generally was spent and acquaintances formed that will not soon be forgotten.

The following excellent paper was read by Sister Ethel Futcher, on the

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE GRANGE.

Worthy Master, Brothers, Sisters and Friends :—

I now come before you for the first time as Ceres. My meeting with you last year, although my first, was very pleasant, and it is with pleasure I welcome so many who were with us at our last session and also so many new Brothers and Sisters who I feel are closely united with the varied interests of our Grange.

The Greek mythology called Ceres the bread giver and provider : Juno the housekeeper and domestic queen , and Minerva the impersonation of the purely intellectual woman, but we of the Grange unite the three goddesses in one when we speak of women.

We all know the foundation of all wise education begins in the home. The influence which surrounds children in their home, very early in life, relates to the formation of their character. All parents should therefore feel that it is not merely the present welfare and happiness of their children that is concerned in the influences which surround them in childhood, but that their character and capacity for enjoyment and usefulness through life is greatly dependent upon them.

"Tis education forms the tender mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

The Grange, of course, cannot take the place of the school or home but it may supplement and assist in the work of both ; the Grange lengthens the school days to the riper years of manhood and womanhood. There is education in the idea of coming together and organizing. Our

ritual work, when properly rendered, is a great educational factor in the Grange. As we read it through we consider it a very good composition, but few of us have any idea of the amount of labor and time that was spent in preparing the little book. O. H. Kelley, one of the founders, stated it took thirty-three years to complete. He considered it a serious error in some Granges to make patrons by simply requiring them to give the obligation. You cannot be admitted to the Masonic Order in such a slipshod way. You will go through the formalities in regular order or else you will not go at all. I think we would find ritual work of more value if it were memorized and not read in Grange ceremonies, there would be more impression made upon the candidates. The power of the Grange as a value in educational progress, is more fully recognized to-day than ever before. In morals it surely is seeking the highest standard Honesty is inculcated, education nurtured, temperance supported, brotherly love cultivated and charity made an essential characteristic; so long as we exercise these virtues we shall enjoy the respect and esteem of the wise and good everywhere.

One of the chief thoughts in educational work is to dignify our homes, and with intellectual development and broader-minded men and women will act in accordance with their convictions of right and duty. There need be no fear for the future of our communities, as the educational work of our Grange is not for the present only, but it will reach far into the future, and will have influence in solving many perplexing questions which will come before us from time to time. Do we not find that nearly all our prominent and leading men and women of every profession and situation, throughout our country, have come from rural districts? Has not the Grange certainly a grand opportunity before it? There is a great responsibility resting upon us to fulfill the mission of educating and developing our members along the line of thought and action, which will bring greater contentment and happiness to our homes and insure peace and prosperity to our country.

Our Order helps to bring together the different elements that are found in every community, that they may become more harmonious in their efforts to benefit mankind. It was stated at a Minnesota State Grange, "In our work each member has a mission to perform, the weak as well as the strong. Each officer and each member in his respective place is equally necessary for success and progress. The amount of good accomplished will always depend upon individual responsibility and effort. Our leaders without the willing support of the members can accomplish but little. Our Generals in the army would be helpless if it were not for the brave determined soldiers behind them. If we are honored, the institution becomes mighty, noble and enduring, if dishonored, weakness and shame follow." He cannot sow thistles and reap roses. What we get out of life we put in it. We shall not make the Grange strong and enduring by breaking or even bending our obligation. There is not a rule we cannot honor, nor a law we cannot obey, and not a pledge we cannot fulfill.

The social and educational value of the Grange is now within easy reach of every farmer and it opens wide its doors and invites every farmer and his family to enter and enjoy all its pleasures.

The avenues of women's work are widening. Farmers' wives and daughters have found an opening through the Grange where they may overcome difficulties that arise from the old time seclusion of past centuries. The social and educational features give equal responsibilities, and men are realizing the influence as women help to solve the problems.

When asked what studies were best for men and women, Socrates answered "Do well what ye find to do together."

One of the distinguished and ennobling characters of the Grange, is that it accords to woman her true position, enlarges the sphere of her usefulness, and gives her an opportunity for the exercise of those noble qualities of mind and heart which reflect her womanly nature, and give an added charm and pleasure to every position and condition of life where her presence is admitted. The Grange is the first and only fraternal order which grants to woman these rights, therefore, she is particularly interested in the success of the organization. So in the meeting and comparing ideas, friendly criticism, and seeking the reason of all things, all help to strengthen the individual powers of each.

The social features of the Grange are its crowning glory and are among its strongest claims which make it so popular, for without the opportunity which we have now for the cultivation of sociability, our order would not have its full measure of usefulness and power. It is widely known that farmers need to become better acquainted, and the happy mingling of hearts and minds in our social relations, influence us to be better men and women and also lead us on to greater usefulness.

The social and educational value of the Grange depends greatly upon the enthusiasm of our leaders. If they are full of encouragement it is an inspiration to the Order, great or small as it may be. We must bear in mind however that the two features should be combined at each meeting. Each member should make his or herself a reception committee and there ought to be one thought at least which each member could carry home, by which they would be benefitted.

Do not think because you cannot accomplish wonderful things that there is nothing for us to do. There is a work for each and every one of us, and I wish to encourage those who are working in their quiet way, remembering this : "There is no excellence without great labor."

If you cannot on the ocean sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows, laughing at the storms you meet ;
You can stand within the harbor, safely anchored in the bay :
You can lend a hand to help them as they proudly sail away.

ETHEL FUTCHER.

SECOND DAY, MORNING SESSION, Nov. 25TH.

The Grange re-assembled in Zion Church and opened for work at 10 a. m. Worthy Master E. C. Drury, presiding.

A communication from Dr. Goldwin Smith was read by the Worthy Master, as follows : -

Dear Mr. W. L. Smith,

You tell me the Dominion Grange, of which you are a member, is about to meet and that it is expected to take up the question of contribution to Imperial armaments. This was the thing wanted. There seems to be little doubt that this new policy which would involve not only indefinite expense but a serious change in our national position and responsibilities is new and startling to the mass of our people. But popular sentiment lacks an organ. We would have one powerful, if not politically formal organ, in the Dominion Grange representing a great interest and one generally too little represented.

What is the ground for this calling on Canada suddenly to assume the character, liabilities, and responsibilities of a war-power, bound to fight for objects in which she may have no direct interest in all quarters

of the globe? It is that Germany is assumed to be bent on attacking England. What is the ground for that assumption? People who know Germany well and have recently been there deny that hostility to England is prevalent among the German people. The heads of the two nations, the other day, met and parted in perfect unity. The German treasury is not very full. Still more against the probability of a war craze in Germany, is this triumph of the Social-Democratic party, opposed no doubt to militarism, in the German elections. A nation which claims the empire of the seas and is always flourishing that claim cannot fail to evoke from other nations expressions of jealousy which, however, are far from proving a determination to go to war. Militarists and protectionists may be in favor of war, and they have a part of the press under their influence; but they have objects of their own.

Of the expenses into which you might be gradually drawn the American pension list seems to be a warning.

Yours very truly,

The Grange, Nov. 23rd, 1909.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATIVE BUYING AND SELLING.

Your Committee, after very carefully considering the whole matter of co-operative buying and selling, are of opinion that Subordinate Granges can purchase the following articles, in large quantities, to considerable advantage: Feed stuffs, fence wire, posts, implements, salt, coal oil, coal, cement, binder twine, nursery stock, fertilizers, etc.

We would also recommend that the Secretary, or some other specially appointed officer, be authorized to secure wholesale prices for articles commonly used by our members, to keep local Granges in touch with these, and arrange for receiving orders and shipping the articles required, a small percentage on these articles to be retained by Dominion Grange for salaries, advertising, expense of organization, etc.

To also arrange for the exchange of articles between Granges, that would be a financial advantage to both, such as seed grain, etc.

Your committee have also ascertained from délégués present at this meeting, that apple trees have been purchased for 10 cents. Spruce trees 12 to 20 inches 10 cents, over 2 feet 15 cents, other fruit trees 25 cents. Fence posts, car lots, 17 cents.

One Grange reports an offer for the "Electric Wild Fence" made in Hamilton, 47 inches high, 10 wires, stays 12 inches apart, all No. 9 wire, for 33½ cents per rod.

Co-operative handling of fruit is also advised. The Forest Co-operative Shipping Association, after six years' work, reports orchards much improved, prices increased from 50 to 100 per cent.; by making their own barrels price has been reduced from 50 to 28 cents.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS PLOWRIGHT
CHARLES SELLARS
THOMAS TAYLOR
WM. F. W. FISHER
THOMAS BROOKS
E. C. DRURY
D. JOHNSON

This report evoked a great deal of discussion.

Bro. W. L. Smith thought the establishment of a Central Bureau, to which all Granges could apply for information regarding supplies, etc., would be a good thing.

Bro. R. E. Gunn would favor the idea of securing the services of some good capable man in some central location, to which all Granges could apply for information re prices, etc., and who could deal with commission men and wholesale agents for the Grange. This central officer to be paid by local Granges using his services.

Bros. Glendenning and Grose sounded a note of warning along this line, pointing to the past experience of the Grange; thought it better to leave the matter of buying and selling in the hands of local Granges, and do nothing to antagonize business men.

Bro. Fluhrer suggested that some steps be taken by which the farmer could get into closer touch with the pork packers. This, he believed, would be of great advantage to the members of the Grange.

Bro. Cameron thought the Grange should be confined more to the social and educational idea.

Bro. Pettypiece said that co-operation means organization, not only for buying and selling, but for the purpose of holding our rights and freedom.

He feared we are drifting into the same conditions which confront the consuming masses of the United States, who are practically at the mercy of great combines, a sort of slavery in which we are not free to buy and sell where we can get the best for our money.

He instanced the cement merger, which means much watered stock, and advanced prices to the consumer; thus we are at the mercy of the combines.

We must have freedom of action if we are to have freedom of speech.

What we want is a John Hampden in the Grange and Parliaments.

The Grange has much more to do than mere buying and selling. We may be strong in numbers, and yet weak, unless properly organized. We must co-operate.

Bro. Patridge of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association said the Grange could safely concentrate on economic questions, but co-operative buying and selling should be kept distinct from the main organization.

He advised the establishment of Joint Stock Companies to do the buying and selling for the Grange, the same as is being done in the West, limiting the shares to four, of \$100 each.

Do not bring people into the Grange solely for the dividends to be received, but keep them face to face with the great economic problems confronting the farmers of Canada.

We should set high ideals, and educate our people up to these ideals.

The discussion was brought to a close by Bro. W. C. Good moving and Bro. W. A. Finney seconding a motion that the matter be laid over for another year, and the buying and selling be carried on by local Granges as formerly. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERATION OF ALL FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

Moved by Bro. H. J. Pettypiece, seconded by Bro. H. S. Fluhrer, that we form a national organization of farmers, to be known as the "Canadian National Council of Agriculture." Carried.

The objects of the Association shall be :

(a) To organize the farm population of the Dominion for the study of social and economic problems having a bearing on the happiness and material prosperity of the people.

(b) To collect such material from scientific and literary sources ; the annals of class movements ; and the records of legislative enactments in our own and other countries, as are necessary for the proper information of our people, and to disseminate the same.

(c) To formulate our demands for legislation and present them through the officers of the Association to the notice of Parliament and our different legislative bodies.

(d) To encourage the entry of our farmers into active membership in one or other of the political associations according to individual predisposition as a means to make the political parties without distinction responsive to and representative of the demands of the people who form the bulk of the population.

(e) To urge the adoption of co-operative methods by our members (but outside our Association) in the purchase and sale of commodities that equity may be established in the business of exchange.

2. Any association of farmers entirely independent of Government control in the Dominion of Canada, organized to give effect to any or all of the purposes set forth in the preamble of this constitution, shall be eligible for membership in this association.

3. The membership of this Council shall consist of the executives of each of the affiliated associations, provided that no affiliated association shall be represented by more than five members.

4. The officers of the Council shall consist of a President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected from the members of the Council at each annual meeting.

5. Five members, to be drawn from not less than three associations, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the annual or special meeting. The Council shall hold a meeting at least once a year.

6. The time and place of meeting shall be fixed by the President, provided that a meeting must be held when demanded by any three associations having membership in the Council. One month's notice of meeting must, however, be given, except a majority of associations declare for an emergency meeting, when one week's notice shall suffice.

7. The expenses incurred in the conduct of the business of the Council shall be provided for by a pro rata levy on the membership of the affiliated association, as shown in the last annual report of each.

8. Travelling expenses of delegates to the Council shall be pooled, and the flat rate borne by the association which they represent in proportion to the number of delegates sent.

9. Living expenses of delegates when in session shall be borne by the association they represent.

Note—It is recommended that associations seeking affiliation under the Council shall prefix their respective constitutions with a preamble setting forth the objects for which they are associated in the general terms of the preamble to the constitution of the Council.

Moved by Bro. H. Glendenning, seconded by Bro. H. Miller, that the report be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Bro. Eugene Mason, seconded by Bro. Alex. Philips, that a vote of thanks be tendered the Western delegates for the splendid services rendered in completing this Dominion-wide Council of Agriculture. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Grange opened at 2 p.m.; Worthy Master in the chair.

Report of Committee on Good of the Order, read by Sister Robinson.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

It is unnecessary to call attention to the fact that the Grange is a necessity or a success, for any organization that calls its thirty-fifth annual session with the enthusiasm and numbers of this meeting is certainly no experiment. Many here have worked in its interest and stood by its principles for many years. Filling its offices we find the children and grandchildren of those who were its founders in Canada, many of whom have heard the welcome plaudit "Well done, good and faithful servant," and do rest from their labors. Surely their works live after them. As we revere their memories it seems our duty to follow in their footsteps. Although through the efforts of these pioneers many of the rough paths have been made smooth for us, yet we can always find work to do in clearing the field and removing the obstacles that come in the way of truth and right.

The influence of our order is far-reaching ; has helped in making the beautiful farm homes, the efficient schools and colleges and many of the laws of which Canada may well be proud. Let us take courage ! for what has been accomplished in the past can be doubled in the future. We belong to sturdy forefathers, who, when they put the hand to the plow, never withdrew until their aim had been accomplished. Let us do honor and credit to their teaching, and by our example and precepts those who come after us will add dignity to labor and work for the good of their fellowmen.

The preamble of the constitution reads : The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the Great Creator has established in the universe, and to enlarge our views of creative wisdom and power.

To those who read aright, history proves that in all ages society is fragmentary, and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline, and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization ; hence we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in a mutual fraternity as with a band of iron ; but although its influence is powerful, its application is as gentle as that of a silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers.

With this aim before our members we cannot possibly fail, but will stand the test of time, fulfilling our motto, selected by its far-seeing founders, "*Esto perpetua.*"

In looking over the lists of officers it is to be regretted that some of those who gave many years of service and much thought to the extension of our order have now no voice in its management.

The Historical Society rules that its retiring officers are placed on the executive committee ; thus they are kept in close touch with the work. Could not all our Past Masters and Secretaries at least be made an honorary executive ? The benefit of their experience and wisdom would be retained and our Order strengthened by valuable advice which might help us to avoid the failures of the past, besides being a just recognition of their worth and show our esteem. It might also be a benefit if subordinate Granges were to adopt the same plan, for we often see Past Masters drop out altogether at the close of their term of office.

The subordinate Granges are the hope of this country. If they do not meet regularly, be prompt in sending dues and send delegates here, there would be no Dominion Grange. We all know the essentials of a live Grange. Those who belong to any order must make personal efforts, must not be discouraged easily but go forward in faith and hope mingled with charity, make it a part of their lives and give it loving, willing service. Suppose a church started an hour late sometimes, suppose the minister only came in favorable weather, or forgot to prepare his sermon occasionally, suppose the choir were not exactly sure on what day the service was held. How long would that church retain its usefulness? Our Grange should have no defects that we can remedy. Let us make the most of every opportunity and we will be rewarded. It is not always a large membership that means success, it is the amount of work accomplished and the benefit that each member receives, that counts. Although we should make a personal canvass of all those in our section eligible for membership and do our best to extend our work, the committee on the Good of the Order of Massachusetts State Grange proposed that subordinate Granges should appoint a membership committee to help the secretary look after delinquents and aid in promoting the interests of the order, and it seems to me a good suggestion. The more members we can get to help in the work the better. That is one difficulty in large Granges—some members may be overlooked and by not getting employment may become careless. In small Granges more responsibility seems to rest on the shoulders of each individual.

To be a prosperous Grange there should be a regular program arranged for each evening and it should be carefully carried out whether the audience be few or many. Do not say there are so many away to-night on account of Mrs. So and So's party or a neighboring tea-meeting, we will postpone the best numbers. All the more reason why the evening should be made pleasant and profitable to those who are there. Let me give an example. Apple Grove had arranged a debate "As to whether women should have equal rights with men." The captains and debaters were chosen, but alas! when the night came it was so dark and rainy that only twelve members put in an appearance, neither captains, and only one debater. What could be done? Did we have the debate? Of course we did. New captains were appointed, everyone present but the Master and Flora were chosen. These were appointed referees. After a few minutes recess for the sides to confer, the debate proceeded and the impromptu speeches afforded much amusement. Imagine the surprise of the original debaters when the proceedings were published in the next evening's paper.

Several years the Dominion Grange has issued questions for discussion and those who used them found them instructive and interesting. One of the lecturers of the National Grange in his report says, "We wish to reiterate the statements made upon the great advantages of prepared written or printed programs for the year." They need not be ironclad in all particulars but should be of sufficient elasticity to admit the introduction of topics of timely importance should they appear. The freshly prepared program announced at each meeting for the next may be in theory the best to pursue, but such a plan is liable to drift into no program through its arrangements being neglected. A lecturer or committee can more easily prepare a program for a year or six months than prepare a part of it at twelve different times, and those taking part will have seasonable notice for preparation. As the time arrives it will be necessary to notify those who are to participate as to the fact to avoid failures. We all know

what a difficult matter it is to have something new at each meeting year after year. Would it not be for the good of the order for this Grange or some philanthropic member to offer a small prize for the best program actually carried out next year. A fixed number of meetings, say not less than twenty, should be held. The report sent next year with the dues. A committee composed of the lecturer, Ceres, Flora and Pomona of the Dominion Grange examine them and select the best. These could be printed in the Farmer's Sun and Proceedings and would be an inspiration for better meetings by the interchange of ideas.

Efficient officers are a great help. These should be selected with care. Those who attend regularly are most desirable, and those who are naturally leaders will make their influence felt on those around them. No one should accept an office unless he or she has a strong determination to fulfill the duties of the same and in every respect to magnify the office.

Division Granges, where the brightest and most enthusiastic from each subordinate Grange in the locality meet and discuss the questions of the day and Agricultural topics, must be for the good of the order. For as we are told "Iron sharpeneth iron so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." These division Granges need not necessarily always meet in one place but might be made to do a good work by visiting each Grange in turn. This would prove very helpful and would give an opportunity for each member to attend at least one of the meetings. An open meeting at night or in the afternoon would give it prominence before the public and might be the means of bringing in new members.

It is a good thing to be neighborly and to visit other Granges within easy distance. To quote again from the national Grange report, "Who can measure results along social lines when we think of the hundreds of Grange meetings held yearly with their fraternal greetings, their cultivation of our better nature, the new friends and friendships, the new ambitions, faith, hope and courage, the brightness and sunshine which through this co-operation has been brought into unnumbered lives and homes.

In some sections there are other societies doing good work in religious and educational lines, but these cannot fill our place in rural districts. Whilst wishing them every prosperity, we should take the initiative in having joint meetings occasionally and make the Grange popular with all classes. A debate on some live topic or an invitation to a social evening would bring us prominently before their leaders and make them interested in us. We have the advantage over other societies in being undenominational and fraternal, and should take the lead ; if we do not the fault lies with us.

Keep ourselves before the public, send reports of interesting meetings to the Farmer's Sun and the local papers. The power of the press is a great power and is becoming stronger year by year. Let us use the means and watch for the results. A reporting Editor, whose duty would be to send Grange items and clippings to the papers, might with profit be added to our list of officers.

Our representatives in parliament should be approached when necessary ; they will be found anxious to please, for in each Grange there are votes. Do not be afraid to write letters or to sign petitions to forward to them on measures that meet with the approval or disapproval of the farmers as a body. Yet care must be taken to keep the order free from that most dangerous of pitfalls, party politics.

Let us make the Grange a power in our own neighborhood ; let it be the centre of all public enterprise. When any measure for the good of

the community is spoken of, if we discuss and pass on it, those outside the order will respect us. A good lecture or concert, not to mention suppers, where the public are free to come either by invitation or by paying an admission fee, helps in many ways. Have you ever noticed how people come out when arrangements are to be made for any kind of entertainment? Why is it? Is it not because everyone wishes to help in some way in every good cause, and we all seem to be imbued with the laudable ambition of wanting to be around when anything of importance is going on.

The success or failure of almost every undertaking rests with the women of the nation. We all know the old adage, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," and the Grange is certainly women's opportunity. The Sisters of the Order should take the lead in making the Hall attractive, and in assisting by their presence and influence the social element of the Order. Bro. Luce, of Michigan, says: "No greater boon has ever been tendered to the mothers, wives and daughters of the farm, than the Grange offers to them. Her chance for growth, advancement and usefulness has come at last. The Grange room is robbed of its chiefest ornament without her. It is she that arranges the decorations. In a well-conducted Hall her handiwork is everywhere seen. She, too, inspires manhood with a loftier ambition and imparts lessons of refinement. Here, certainly, is women's mission." The Good of the Order requires her to use all her power in its behalf and no one will dispute the statement, that if as many good women as men (in a section) had belonged to the Grange and took an interest in its meetings, no charters would ever have been surrendered. Some Granges find it a difficult matter to get the women to join us. Some are afraid of the initiation or of being in the minority at a meeting. Let us have a ladies' night where each member invites his wife, mother or sister; make it so pleasant they will be anxious to come again. Try meeting at the homes of some of the members. A light refreshment appeals to everyone, and always makes a meeting more social. There must surely be some way of reaching the hearts of the women of the section if we only go about it right. "But faint heart never won fair lady."

Among the important factors in making our Granges successful is a close adherence to the ritual. The most prosperous in both Canada and the United States are those where the initiation ceremonies are carried out with due reverence. It is a great mistake to hurry over them or to skip part of the charges. It is hard to find more beautiful thoughts clothed in more impressive language than that of our degrees. And the appropriateness of these for a farmers' organization appeals to everyone; it is a pity to cut out these from our manual. Mr. Aiken in his essay on the Grange says: "Every precept of the order is elevating and enabling. He who enters the fold must begin with the rudiments of his vocation for 'He who will not plow for reason of the cold shall beg in the harvest and have nothing.'

Beginning as a humble laborer he is instructed that all honest labor is honorable; advancing one degree he becomes a cultivator. When his moral nature is educated and refined by repeated assurances that he who cultivates the growing plant is brought into close companionship with his Creator. Nor do the lessons of encouragement cease when the harvester is warned that he must reap for the mind as well as the body, because nature has made nothing in vain. But he who harvests must not rest content until he has attained to ownership of the products of his toil, and thus become a husbandman.

It is the mother's influence that moulds the child into noble manhood or bewitching womanhood. Therefore, the founders of the Grange reverently approving the divine injunction "That it is not good for man to be alone," introduced woman into the order, but in doing so, they require her to enter as a maid whose station involves common and lowly duties. As shepherdess, she is admonished that it is her sacred duty to reclaim the wandering as well as to keep in safety those in the fold. As gleaner only to glean the good-seed, remembering "That our associations in life are the fields in which we reap." And when she reaches the responsible position of matron, she is solicited to wear garlands of noble deeds that shall adorn her life on earth and be crowns of rejoicing in immortality.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MISS H. ROBINSON
J. L. WARREN
W.M. WEBB } Committee.

Report adopted.

Acting on the suggestion of the committee on the good of the order, re the best program for the ensuing year, Bro. W. L. Smith, editor of the Weekly Sun, made the very generous offer of a prize of \$5.00 to the subordinate Grange arranging and carrying out the best program for 1910.

A copy of the program of any Grange entering the contest to be sent to the Dominion secretary.

Programs will be judged by a committee appointed for the purpose at the annual meeting for 1910.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLVED :—That this meeting appoint the executive committee to compile a book of facts and figures regarding Grange work, in order that organizers may have a reliable and convenient source of information to use in conducting their meetings. Carried.

RESOLVED :—That we favor the policy of Provincial ownership of Long Distance telephone lines with which local lines may connect, and that we hereby urge the Ontario Government to look into the question of acquiring possession of such lines. Carried.

RESOLVED :—That this Dominion Grange, in convention assembled, does hereby censure the Dominion Government for not enforcing the law relating to combines in restraint of trade by investigating the alleged combines and withdrawing the tariff protection enjoyed by such combines as have been shown to exist.

Whereas this Dominion Grange has on several occasions affirmed its belief in the principle of Direct Legislation through the Initiative and Referendum, and whereas the recent action of the Dominion Government in attempting to commit this country to an altogether new and questionable naval policy without any reference of the same to the people, is another proof that governments and legislative bodies are not really democratic.

We, therefore, desire to reaffirm our belief that the principle of Direct Legislation by means of the Initiative and Referendum should be extended, so that the people may have the right to initiate legislation by petition and also the right to block questionable legislation until the electorate has a chance to pronounce thereupon. Carried.

We would suggest to the Provincial Government the advisability of establishing a provincial force of police, in order to suppress crime and lawlessness quickly, and in order to assist in the enforcement of laws regulating automobile traffic. Carried.

RESOLVED :—That as the bounties to iron and steel industries expire next year, and as an agitation is already on foot to continue those bounties or to give an equivalent in tariff protection, we desire to reaffirm our entire opposition to the policy of bonusing or subsidizing private industries including those pertaining to agriculture, or giving equivalent tariff protection (except in educational or experimental purposes). Carried.

RESOLVED :—That we hereby request that any subordinate Granges doing co-operative buying or selling make reports as to prices and work done to the Dominion secretary and farm papers. Carried.

RESOLVED :—That we hereby extend to Prof. Goldwin Smith cordial thanks for his kindly message and valued words of counsel, and that on behalf of Canadian farmers we convey to him our appreciation of the service which he has rendered Canadian agriculturists. Carried.

RESOLVED :—That this convention express our approval of the demands of Western farmers for government ownership and operations of grain elevators and we hereby urge our members in Parliament to support their proposal to the Dominion Government to acquire and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur in the public interest, cost of acquiring, operating and maintaining to be a charge on the grain in transit. Carried.

PETER GILCHRIST
W. C. GOOD, B. A. } Committee
CHARLES CAMERON

Appointment of fraternal delegate to the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Moved by W. L. Smith, seconded by Eugene Mason, that the Worthy Master, Bro E. C. Drury, be the delegate, this Grange to pay his railway and other expenses. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

To the Master and Members of Dominion Grange,—

We, your committee upon agriculture, beg leave to report that owing to the diversified crops produced in the Province of Ontario, that it would be hard to conceive of a general failure. During the season that is just drawing to a close many sections have had light crops of hay and grain owing to the heavy rainfall in the spring, followed by extreme dry and hot weather during June and the early part of July. We have no control of the rainfall, but it is within our power to control the amount of soil moisture that is in the soil to a very great extent by proper drainage. Underdrainage carries off the excess of water. This allows seeding operations to be carried on under more favorable circumstances. The soil is in a more friable condition which causes it to retain a greater amount of water to be used by the growing plants during the dry spells. The farmers of Ontario appreciate this fact, as is evidenced by the demand for tile and calls made upon the representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture that are established in several counties in connection with the high schools. Your committee are impressed with the increased tendency of the farmers to market the products of the farm in a more condensed

form, in the form of animals, eggs and dairy products. Probably the most marked is that of the increased number of cows kept to supply milk to our cheese factories and creameries, and consumption in our towns and cities.

The fruit industry is a growing and profitable one, and it is found year by year that the fruit belt of Ontario is extending. It is with pleasure that we note efforts put forth by stock-breeders and dairymen to reduce the cost of production of their respective commodities by growing cheap feed in the form of corn, and preserving it in silos, and supplementing it with alfalfa hay to take the place of bran and other expensive purchased feeds that reduce the net profits of the farmer.

It is with regret that we observe the rapid spread of noxious weeds in many sections of the province. Perhaps the perennial sow thistle is the most prominent. Many farms in several sections of the province are so over-run with this pest that crops on the grain fields will not pay for the handling. Legislation has been frequently advocated to deal with this pest. It is to be hoped that some measure will be evolved that will be effectual in dealing with this matter. But it is not within the knowledge of your committee to suggest a plan that would be workable and likely to be carried into effect. In the meantime we are safe to recommend that a campaign of education be carried on for its suppression. It has been with a short rotation of crops where clover and grass cut for hay and the fields pastured that this plant vanishes.

We desire to express our thanks to the Departments of Agriculture of the Dominion and the Province of Ontario for their continued and increased interest taken in the cause of agriculture.

All of which is respectively submitted.

H. GLENDENNING
JOHN LYLE
N. URQUHART } Committee

Report adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Your committee on constitution beg leave to report as follows :—

1st. That a clause be added to the constitution providing for the organization of Provincial Granges as follows :—That when ten or more subordinate Granges in good standing exist in any province, the executive committee of the Dominion Grange may, upon the application of a sufficient number to warrant the action, notify the subordinate Granges to elect delegates to meet at some central place to form a Provincial Grange.

The delegation to the first or organization meeting shall be one delegate and his wife (if a matron) from each subordinate Grange.

2nd. That article 1, section 4 of the constitution of Dominion Grange, pages 6 and 7, be amended so as to give provincial Granges representation in the Dominion Grange of one delegate from each subordinate Grange in its jurisdiction, at the expense of the provincial Grange.

3rd. That a special article be added to the constitution, providing for the resuscitation of dormant Granges which have not surrendered their charter.

When any subordinate Grange becomes dormant and ceases to work, if it has not surrendered its charter, a quorum of its members may resuscitate on payment of one dollar for male members and fifty cents for ladies,

all of which shall be sent to the secretary-treasurer of the Dominion Grange at the time of resuscitation, and shall be appropriated to the general fund of the Dominion Grange.

In cases where a properly qualified deputy has been employed in resuscitating a Grange, he shall be entitled to a fee not to exceed one-half the fee for the organization of a new Grange.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. LETHBRIDGE
REV. M. E. LYMBURNER } Committee

On motion duly seconded the report was adopted as read.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Worthy Master and Members :—

We beg leave to report that we have examined the books of the secretary-treasurer and all vouchers and papers in connection therewith, and find the same correct, with a cash balance in the treasurer's hands of \$440.64.

J. J. MORRISON
R. A. SUTHERLAND } Auditors

Report adopted.

PRESENTATION OF THE JABEL ROBINSON MEMORIAL PRIZES.

1st prize—Ninth Line Grange No. 256, Wellington County, held 20 meetings, with an average attendance of 64 per cent. of its members. Total membership 38.

2nd prize—Apple Grove No. 166, Elgin County, held 22 meetings with an average attendance of 46½ per cent. Total membership 104.

Acting on the suggestion of the committee on the Good of the Order, a resolution was passed making past masters and secretaries of Dominion Grange advisory members of the executive committee.

EVENING SESSION.

Grange opened at 8 p. m. in the fourth degree, Past Master Grose in the chair.

The following persons were proposed for membership and on open vote were accepted and initiated in the fourth degree by Past Master Grose :—

J. Stratford .....	.....	.....
T. Brooks .....	.....	.....
E. A. Patridge .....	.....	Saskatchewan
D. W. McCuaig .....	.....	Manitoba
R. McKenzie .....	.....	Manitoba

It was moved by Worthy Master Drury, seconded by Bro. Rev. W. Lymburner, that Bros. E. A. Patridge, D. W. McCuaig and R. McKenzie be made honorary life members of the Grange. Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Master	E. C. Drury	Crown Hill
Overseer	W. C. Good, B. A	Brantford
Lecturer	R. A. Sutherland	Stroud
Secretary-Treasurer	J. G. Lethbridge	Alliance
Chaplain	James Fallis	Newbridge
Steward	Peter Gilchrist	Gamebridge
Assistant Steward	Rev. M. E. Lymburner	Tilsonburg
Gate-keeper	F. B. Warren	Gamebridge

LADY OFFICERS

Ceres	Sister Ethel Futcher	Middlemarch
Pomona	Sister E. Phelps	Whitby
Flora	Sister Mrs. J. G. Lethbridge	Alliance
Lady Assistant Steward	Sister Hattie Robinson	St. Thomas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Bro. E. C. Drury	Crown Hill
Bro. R. E. Sutherland	Stroud
Bro. H. Glendenning	Manilla
Bro. R. E. Gunn	Beaverton
Bro. J. G. Lethbridge	Alliance

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Bro. W. L. Smith	Toronto
Bro. J. J. Morrison	Arthur
Bro. Henry Grose	Lefroy

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Bro. W. C. Good, B. A	Brantford
Bro. Rev. M. E. Lymburner	Tilsonburg
Bro. Thos. Brooks	Brantford

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Bro. Eugene Mason	Camlachie
Bro. Alex. Smith	Braemar
Bro. James Montgomery	Beaverton

AUDITORS

Bro. J. J. Morrison	Arthur
Bro. Walter Ralston	Nantyr

Executive Officers for 1910.

WORTHY MASTER—BRO. E. C. DRURY, CROWN HILL, ONT.
 WORTHY SECRETARY-TREASURER—BRO. J. G. LETHBRIDGE, ALLANCE, ONT.
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—E. C. Drury, J. G. Lethbridge, R. A. Sutherland, H. Glendenning, R. E. Gunn.

List of Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Granges for 1910

No.	Name	P. O.	P. O.	Secretary	P. O.
23	Protection	John S. Gibb	Sarnia.....	Jas. S. Keoch	Corunna
45	Lake Simcoe	Alex. McCullough	Nantyre	D. W. Lennox	Churchill
59	Prospect	James McKee	Paisley	Wm. Lamb	Paisley
68	Howick	John Stewart	Gorrie	Wm. McKencher	Wroxeter
77	Forest Rose	W. P. Prangien	St. Thomas	Ed. W. McBain	St. Thomas
100	Farmers' Wreath	D. G. McKenzie	Lucknow	Wm. Davis	Lucknow
108	Union	T. E. Philip	Whitby	Arthur Jeffrey	Whitby
116	Enterprise	Thos. McMurphy	Loree	Donald McMurchy	Loree
126	Minesing	Robt. Mann	Minesing	Harry Priest	Minesing
137	Metcalfe Victoria	D. Ramey	North Ekfrid	Charles Webber	North Ekfrid
141	Knock	Henry Pratt	Stroud	John Cowan	Vine
146	Painswick	C. M. Scrigley	Allandale	W. A. Coulter	Painswick
148	Carlisle	G. Church	Carlisle	Charles Harper	Harpers Corners
153	Edgar	W. J. Harrison	Edgar		
156	Alliance	D. Hyndman	Ekfrid	Crawford Allan	Strathburn
166	Apple Grove	W. E. Wardell	Middlemarch	Frank Joiner	Middlemarch
180	Mill Creek	Samuel Goodfellow	Duncan	Geo. Clark	Heathcote
188	Battle Hill	Edwin Weeks	Woodgreen	Herbert M. Weekes	Glencoe
196	Erin	Geo. Robinson	Erin	John Berry	Brisbane
200	Burlington	W. V. Hopkins	Burlington	H. J. Dynes	Burglington
224	Centre	R. Webster	Appin	J. W. Macfie	Appin
253	Victoria	E. B. Toll	Blenheim	Wm. H. Stearling	Rondeau
256	Ninth Line	Charles Martin	Redgrave	W. J. Martin	Redgrave
257	Simcoe	J. Stickney	Renton		
265	Mount Hope	John W. Park	Banks	Alex. Malcolm	Banks
273	Eldorado	John Wheeler	Clarksburg	Walter Hartman	Clarksburg

No.	Name	Master	P. O.	Secretary	P. O.
322	Inisfil	Geo. Young	Craigvale	Fred Smith	Craigvale
344	Farmers Home	John S. Bates	North Glandford	John Ramsey	Eden Mills
360	Glanford	Robt. H. Currie	Gresham	Wm. Calder	Glanford
373	Centre Bruce	Samuel Elder	Banda	Geo. Brown	Gresham
385	Banda	Wm. Wallace	Galt	J. T. Potter	Banda
390	Kinsale	John G. Vickers	Heathcote	Roy V. Mowbray	Kinsale
397	Grand River	David Robb	Williscroft	James Henderson	Preston
405	Heathcote	A. Tuplin	Honeywood	J. C. Sparrow	Heathcote
413	Williscroft	Peter Eason	Gillishill	R. Copeland	Honeywood
423	Honeywood	Joel Leslie	Acton	Samuel Ballachy	Paisley
435	South Elderslie	Louis Emery	Pinkerton	J. L. Warren	Acton
471	Acton West	W. H. Grigg	Straffordville	Henry Yound	Eden Grove
526	Eden Grove	Progress	Sydney Robbison	Alfred Neville	Straffordville
568	Mount Horeb	Wm. Rowland	Vasey	Geo. Jones	Vasey
596	Prospect Hill	Maitland	Walkerton	Wm. Robland	Walkerston
599	Maitland	Dufferin	J. Cornell	J. A. Carswell	Palmerston
624	Glen Huron	Geo. Boys	Samuel Staley	D. C. Laws	Malahide
632	Albion	J. L. Mitchell	Aylmer	John McLeod	Glen Huron
658	Fair Valley	Robert McBeth	Millington	Geo. F. Walker	Glencoe
841	Selman	W. T. Henry	Henry Corners	Geo. Reid	Uptergrove
899	Fair Play	N. W. Leckie	Sarnia	Emmett Gormely	Sombra
941	Ladysmith	John E. Leckie	John E. Leckie	John E. Leckie	Courtright
946	Orange Hill	Thomas G. Shearer	Courtright	F. G. Byrons	Ladysmith
947	Fordwich	Albert Fyfe	Fordwich	Laughy Ashton	Gorrie
948	Bee Hive	T. H. Cochrane	Harriston	Herbert W. Laird	Fordwich
949	Maple Leaf	Thomas Burns	Drew Station	John M. Young	Harriston
950	Green Bush	Fulton Mills	L. Cochran	Drew Station	Harriston
951	Teviotdale	Daniel Williams	E. McEwan	Clifford	Drew Station
952	Willow Grove	Allan Paterson	Cotswoold	Moses Douglas	Teviotdale
953	Prospect	Thomas Hammond	Palmerston	John C. Nairn	Palmerston
954	Rothsay	Isaac Mitchell	Morefield	John Dake	Morefield
955	Fairview	John Dake	Bothsay	Wm. J. McCvery	Rothsay
956	Crown Hill	John Dake	Bothsay	W. A. Huth	Sunnidale
957	Epworth	A. W. Patridge	Crown Hill	Arthur Caldwell	Crown Hill
958	John Mason	Sydney Currah	Camlachie	Sydney Currah	Camlachie

No.	Name	Master	P. O.	P. O.	Secretary
959	Esquining	James S. Standish	Ashgrove	John S. McColl	Ashgrove
960	Bickford	Fred. H. Johnson	Bickford	A. B. Moffat	Bickford
961	Braemar	Henry Turner	Braemar	Wm. D. McKay	Braemar
962	Maple	Thomas Taylor	Auld	Fred E. Bondy	Auld
963	Thornyhurst	Albert Davis	Thornyhurst	Wm. Davis	Thornyhurst
964	Bradshaw	J. J. Hillier	Bradshaw	Geo. F. Feargus	Bradshaw
965	Busyville	C. S. Inches	Wilkesport	F. C. Pretty	Wilkesport
966	Bethel	Frank Rivers	Sombra	W. J. Henry	Henry's Corners
967	Waubuno	Wellington Walker	Oil Springs	E. J. Kemb	Waubuno
968	Crooked Creek			H. S. Fluhrer	Bent Path
969	Columbus			Wm. D. Dyer	Columbus
970	Erie	Charles Sellars	Maiden Centre	Thomas A. Dowler	Amherstburg
971	Lambton	Charles Edward	Brigden	A. T. Moore	Brigden
972	Cromar	James Doolan	Wheeler	John R. Clubb	Cromar
973	Gianworth	A. B. W. Burrows	Glanworth	M. W. Fisher	Glanworth
974	Gamebridge	Peter Gilchrist	Gamebridge	P. S. Warren	Gamebridge
975	Forest	D. Whyte	Forest	Arthur L. Vance	Forest
976	Colchester	W. G. Baldwin	Colchester	John Wilson	Harrow
977	Oil Springs	William Galloway	Oil Springs	James T. Hillis	Oil Springs
978	Edenvale	W. Culham	Edenvale	W. Webb	Edenvale
979	Cedar Grove	James Montgomery	Beaverton	Hugh McMillan	Beaverton
980	Wyandott	Charles Kelley	Gordon	Joseph Vincent	Gordon
981	Essex Union	H. C. Odette	Splitlog	Francis Monforton	Splitlog
982	Bent Path	Alex. Nurse	Bent Path	Horace Dove	Bent Path
983	Maple Leaf	John Gibb	Sarnia	J. H. Mowbray	Sarnia

As a number of Granges have not reported any change in officers for 1910, this report may fall into the hands of some who are not now secretaries. In such cases I ask the parties receiving them to kindly hand them to the present secretaries.

I have endeavored to complete a list as nearly correct as possible from the material at hand, and will mail all Grange literature to the names of secretaries on this list until notified of a change.

All communications to this office will be promptly answered.

I wish to be kept posted on any matter relating to Grange work that might be of interest to the membership generally, and by circulars, and especially through the columns of the Weekly Sun, will endeavor to keep subordinate Granges in touch with each other.

WEEKLY SUN

It should be remembered that the Sun is the official organ of the Grange and should find a place in every Grange home. Its columns are open at all times for matters relating to Grange work.

Its market reports are acknowledged to be fuller and more complete than those given by any other publication, while all farm topics are treated in a manner suited to the needs of all up-to-date farmers. It treats all political questions from an independent standpoint.

Address all orders to the Sun Printing Co., 61 John Street, Toronto.

J. G. LETHBRIDGE, Secretary,
ALLIANCE, ONT.

GRANGE SUPPLIES

FOR SALE AT

OFFICE OF THE DOMINION GRANGE

Application for Membership, per 100	\$ 50
Blank Demits, per 100	1 00
Song Book, with Music, each	10
Song Books, without Music, each	5
Eighth Edition of Manual, each	20
Constitution, each 10c, per dozen	1 00
Receipts, bound (100 in book)	70
Orders on Treasurer	70

The above supplies will be furnished at the prices named by mail.

As all business of the Secretary's office is conducted on a cash basis, therefore cash should accompany the order.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Order, Express Order or Registered Letter, the first preferred. Fractional currency taken in one or two-cent stamps. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of party sending.

J. G. LETHBRIDGE,

Secretary Dominion Grange

Alliance, Ont.